

# WEATHER—

Cloudy today, probably rain; tomorrow, fair; gentle winds.

NO. 4045.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1917.

TWO CENTS

# American Labor Disowns Pacifist Plotters

## 5-BOATS SUNK IN ONE DAY---ENGLAND CHEERS

## Belgians Inflict Losses on Retreating Huns

### GERMANS PLAN TO FALL BACK IN FLANDERS

Violent Gunfire Believed to Be Screening Such a Move.

### ITALIANS STAND FIRM ON PIAVE RIVER LINE

Germans Report Progress on New Front—Lenine Controls Petrograd.

London, Nov. 19.—Violent German gun fire in Flanders tonight is believed to be screening the long expected retirement from the precarious positions below the ridge now almost wholly in British hands.

On the Dixmude front the Teutons evacuated a considerable area during the last twenty-four hours, the Belgians following hard on their heels and inflicting losses.

There were local raids both on the Anglo-German and Franco-German fronts with strong artillery actions in the Verdun area.

### Climax About Due.

London, Nov. 19.—The next forty-eight hours must bring the climax in the Italian campaign.

Rome reported today that the Italian stand in the drive on the Piave has been assumed on the Asiago Plateau. But some hours later the German war office was able to report progress in the drive on the Northern front designed to cut into the rear of the Italian Piave line.

Scarcely five miles now separate the Teutons in the north from the Venetian plain. They have taken Quero, the much contested town nestled among mountains on the West bank of the Piave's upper course, captured the Cernole mountain, and wrested positions from the Italians on Monte Tomba, five miles to the Southwest. The Italian position on this narrow front is thus rendered extremely precarious.

### 1,100 Taken Prisoners.

Eleven hundred Italians were captured by the Teutons on this front. The chief sensation in the newspapers here today was an authentic report from Berlin saying the Kaiser had spurned the offer of the Bolsheviks to conclude peace.

Emperor William, the statement says, has declared he will discuss peace only with "the legal successor of the Czar's government" or with the constituent assembly.

The newspaper, Volia Naroda, says in this connection that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates have decided to reserve the right of making peace on its own initiative on or after November 22 if by that date it has not received replies from the various belligerents to its peace offer.

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### WILSON PASSES HAT AS "Y" WAR COFFERS FILL

President Collects Money from Theater Audience in Final Drive.

### OVERSUBSCRIBE QUOTA WITH D. C. DOING BIT

Amount Collected Greatest Ever Obtained by Any Organization in Week.

With President Wilson soliciting subscriptions, the \$25,000,000 Y. M. C. A. war fund was oversubscribed throughout the nation with Washington exceeding its quota of \$100,000 by nearly \$7,000 in official figures. It was announced at the close of the week's campaign last night.

In the final rush of contributions, dispatches from New York declared, it was impossible to obtain correct official figures and they will not be announced until Wednesday.

Washington's official figures stood at \$16,771 with incomplete returns and officials expect to see the total reach above \$100,000. From New York came word that Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie had contributed \$25,000 to the fund.

### President Active.

President Wilson took an active part in the close of the campaign "passing the hat" around the lower boxes of the New National Theater and obtaining more than \$500. Near the end of the performance the President took his hat and it went from box to box around him and coins and bills nearly filled it.

At the closing dinner of the campaign last night, Corcoran Thomas, chairman of the campaign committee, declared that the amount raised during the campaign was the greatest ever obtained by any organization in one week in Washington.

Many of the government departments have yet to report the amount of their contributions, and collections which were taken up in theaters all over the city also will bring the amount up above the present official figures.

### Ten Teams in Field.

Ten teams of ten men each were in the field working for the fund and many volunteer workers also lent their aid. The team headed by Charles P. Light stood first in the amounts they turned in yesterday with \$13,250 to their credit, while that headed by Charles Henry Butler came second with \$3,157.

A contribution of \$10,000 from the American Car & Foundry Company was given through Henry R. Spencer, a vice president of the Southern Railway, to the team headed by Mr. Light.

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### WAGE WAR TO FINISH---LABOR'S GIGANTIC VOTE

Challenged By Pacifists, Gompers and the A. F. of L. Deal Death Blow to Kaiserism By 21,579 to 402.

### BITTER ATTACK ON ENEMIES

Once a Pacifist I am Now a Fighter Along with President Wilson Declares Samuel Gompers in Ringing Speech.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Suddenly challenged to a test of strength by the pacifists, President Gompers and the American Federation of Labor tonight met and defeated the anti-war faction in their organization by the most overwhelming roll call vote in the history of the labor movement in this country.

The record vote—21,579 to 402—dealt what officials tonight considered a death blow to pro-Germanism and pacifism in labor's ranks. It was labor's pronouncement in favor of war to a finish.

Show Colors to World. The vote, taken after a long and bitter debate led by J. Mahlon Barnes, on the question of endorsing Gompers' organization of the American Council for Labor and Democracy as opposed to the People's Peace Council, and concluded by President Gompers, is the first measure of the pacifist strength in this convention.

The test which some of the pacifist leaders tried to avoid first by a motion to lay the report of the executive council endorsing the American Alliance on the table and when that failed by a motion to neither endorse nor disapprove. Both motions were beaten on a voice vote and after the previous question had been ordered, Joseph Bowen, of New York, leader of the breakers, demanded a roll call.

That all might "show their colors to the world," he said, "I am accused," he said, "of hobnobbing with the enemies of organized labor. My answer is that I will go anywhere to carry labor's banner of hope. And I challenge you to produce one utterance or action of mine against the interests of labor."

"The American Alliance was born because there was such opposition, a great deal of it artificial, some of it criminal against the government and because the Socialist party had demeaned itself by declaring against the war and therefore against the government."

"Stokes, Mrs. Stokes, Walling, Spargo, Mrs. Fuller and others left that party because of the treasonable conduct of that party. They are the people my friend Barnes is too good to associate with. They were therefore proclaimed scoundrels and untrustworthy."

Most Undo Wrongs. Gompers then compared Barnes and his associates with the Maximalists and Bolsheviks of Russia, saying: "Referring to himself, Gompers said: 'You may keep me at the head of your organization or you can put me out. Pacifist as I have always been, along with President Wilson and his entire Cabinet, I am now a fighter and I will continue so until the band of marauders now abroad in the world is put down. To permit peace now is to admit that Germany has won the war.'"

Death of Ninth Soldier With Pershing Announced. The War Department last night announced the death of another American soldier in France, increasing the list made public to nine dead and six wounded.

Two of the dead and the six wounded suffered in action on the evening of November 12. The other deaths were from various causes.

The latest casualty is the death of Private Rex E. Blackwood, infantry, November 2, of tubercular meningitis. His father, E. M. Blackwood, resides at West Pembroke, Maine.

"There are said to be," said he, "a lot of people with union cards going around the country coming as near to preaching sedition and treason as they can without paying the penalty for these crimes. I am in favor of interfering those spies, officials and traitors."

"You'll have to restrain your criticism for a while," replied Gompers, recognizing John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor.

Walker, defending the action of Gov. Lowden, declared the labor movement is infected with German agents seeking to advance the cause of Kaiserism.

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### NAME 4 JURORS IN DE SAULLES MURDER TRIAL

Bookkeeper in J. P. Morgan Company's Banking House Foreman.

### DEFENSE WINS FIRST SKIRMISH IN COURT

Woman Who Killed Husband Appears Like School Girl—Mother Absent.

By H. S. RUSHMORE, International News Service Staff Correspondent. Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Four jurors were selected at the opening session of the De Saules murder trial today and were locked up for the night by direction of Supreme Court Justice David F. Manning. An armed guard accompanied them from the courthouse to the hotel where they will be guarded until the completion of the trial.

The jurors selected today were: No. 1 (foreman), John C. Bucking, bookkeeper in J. P. Morgan and Company's banking house. Married, has two sons. About 38 years old. Typical German-American physiognomy.

No. 2, Edward H. Pletsch, electrical engineer, employed on Roslyn estate of Clarence H. Mackay, married, has one son. About 70 years old.

No. 4, Lewis F. Connally, real estate broker, married, has family, about 60 years old.

Is Plainly Dressed. Mrs. Bianca Errazuriz De Saules, the preliminary skirmish of the battle for whose life took place in the courtroom here today, appeared more like a schoolgirl than a woman on trial for murder. More simply dressed than any of the many women in the room, she would have been inconspicuous save for the fact that she alone of the women present wore no hat and that she occupied a seat immediately in front of the judge.

Seated upon Mrs. De Saules' right was her attorney, Henry Uterhart, and at her left Mrs. Phineas Seaman, wife of the sheriff. Mrs. Seaman has displayed a keen interest in the beautiful defendant ever since she was taken to jail for shooting her divorced husband, John Longer De Saules, on August 2. Paradoxical as it may appear, while Mrs. Seaman is to be a witness for the prosecution, William Errazuriz, an attaché of the Chilean government's legation at Washington, and Miss Amalia Errazuriz, brother and sister of Mrs. De Saules, were in court occupying seats in the rear of the room. Her mother did not appear. It was reported she was under too great a nervous strain to be present.

The defense was victorious in the first distinct point gained in the case. Justice Manning ruled after a battle between the opposing lawyers that the State must bear the burden of proving Mrs. De Saules was not temporarily insane. The controversy which brought out the ruling was invoked by Mr. Uterhart's insistence that inasmuch as the defense would admit the shooting but would plead "lapse of responsibility" or a temporarily diseased mind the State must prove Mrs. De Saules to have been sane beyond a reasonable doubt. Mr. Uterhart clearly regarded the point gained as important.

Greek Premier Plans Visit. London, Nov. 19.—Premier Venizelos of Greece is to head a special mission to the United States next spring, according to information received here this afternoon from an authoritative source.

### BRITISH CABINET CRISIS AVERTED BY SHREWD COUP OF LLOYD GEORGE IN ANNOUNCING SUCCESSES AT SEA

Quick Sympathy Goes Out To Pallid Chilean Beauty

Mrs. De Saules, in White Blouse and Black Skirt, with no Hat on Her Chestnut Hair, Sits Quietly as Talesmen Are Quizzed.

By SALITA SOLANO (Special Correspondent for The Washington Herald and N. Y. Tribune.)

Mineola, L. I., Nov. 19.—Heart throbs have no place in the work of selecting a jury.

Nor does the sentiment that palpitates and attracts sensation seekers play any part.

Yet, while the first day of Mrs. Bianca De Saules' trial for murder was without thrills or tears for the onlookers, it was for her one of the most important periods of her life, inasmuch as four of the twelve men who soon are to declare her fate were chosen to sit in judgment upon her.

As soon as the prisoner entered the court, the same position and kept it until the end of the day's session.

Sparkle Gone from Beauty. One looked in vain for a trace of the imperious, fiery girl who came to New York as the bride of John De Saules five years since, filled with the insolence of youth and the pride of her race. Her experience since she left her father's home in Chile have given her in a short space of time some of the bitterest disillusionments life has to offer.

And today, at 2, when she should be at a matinee munching caramels, she resumed the same position and kept it until the end of the day's session.

Continued on page two.

### AMERICANS NEAR HALT AUSTRIANS DEATH IN RUSSIA ON PIAVE RIVER

State Department Receives Reports Received Here Say Teutons Have Failed in Flanking Move.

A dozen Americans were close to death in the Moscow fighting last week. The State Department yesterday received a sheet of private messages from Consul General Summers in Moscow. They were from these beleaguered and other Americans to their families here assuring them of their safety. A message from one man indicated that conditions are now so quiet that he will continue his stay in Moscow.

Austrian attempts to advance from the left bank of the Piave have been completely defeated, according to official dispatches from Rome received here last night.

The Italian line is holding strongly, despite violent Austro-German thrusts, and all the Teutonic efforts to debauch and roll up the defending forces have been repulsed.

One Austrian division has suffered especially heavy losses and is threatened with entire annihilation unless it succeeds in effecting a retreat across the river under Italian gunfire.

The relative of Pope Benedict XV, including his aged mother, who were driven from their homes in Cernona before the Austro-German advance have arrived safely in Rome.

The official dispatch describing the fighting of the last twenty-four hours follows:

"Yesterday morning Austrian troops proceeding along the Oder-Drava railroad line and protected by numerous houses located on the left bank of the Piave, attacked our positions near Ponte di Piave after a sudden and very intense artillery fire."

"The positions were defended by the Fifty-fourth Infantry Division, composed of the Novara Brigade and the Third Bersaglieri Brigade. Overcome by the effect of the asphyxiating gases the Austrians gave way but later, in a dashing counter attack, succeeded in pushing the Austrians back to the river after a most furious hand-to-hand engagement."

"Units of Bersaglieri are also fighting epic battles between Fagaro and San Bartolomeo, where every ravine, hole and obstacle is desperately contested between the enemy and the defenders and is the center of most sanguinary encounters."

### FEDERAL AGENTS TAKE 250 IN N. J.

Arrest of Germans Follows President's Proclamation. New York, Nov. 19.—Drastic action, believed to have resulted from the proclamation issued by President Wilson today was taken by Federal agents in Hoboken tonight.

Five hundred United States soldiers invaded the entire river front, searched every saloon, boarding house and restaurant. They rounded up 250 persons, who either were Germans or appeared to be Germans. Like a herd the men were marched down to the river front, where they were placed on a barge and taken to Ellis Island for internment.

REMOVAL. WASHINGTON SUNSET ROUTE to 105 15th St. N. W.

### TRY TO DYNAMITE UNIFORM FACTORY

Hundreds of Employees Imperilled but Bomb Failed to Work.

New York, Nov. 19.—The lives of hundreds of employees in a big eleven-story manufacturing building on West Twenty-sixth street were imperilled tonight when an attempt was made to blow up the building by dynamite.

A bomb containing six sticks of dynamite tied together was fastened to the door knob on the outside of the building. Attached to the bomb was a fuse which had been lit. The high wind swung the bomb back and the lit fuse swung against the door knob.

The cord burned in two, dropping the bomb and the fuse. When the fuse hit the ground the burning end was extinguished. This undoubtedly prevented the blowing up of the building and the resultant loss of life.

One of the floors was occupied by a company manufacturing army uniforms. The plot was laid either against it or against manufacturing firm on another floor.

### "Greatest War Epistle Since Lincoln's Letter to Mrs. Bixby"

The following letter from an English surgeon to Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, published in the Chicago Herald, is declared by that scholar and theologian to be "the greatest war epistle since President Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby." It exemplifies the spirit that has triumphed over Germany's forty years of preparation for the conquest of the world.

THIS war is of God. Sometimes it is peace that is hell. The soldier's life is a life of poverty, obedience, self-sacrifice; we know what the civilian's life is. But for the chastisement of this was Berlin and Vienna, London and Paris, would have descended into hell within three generations.

I once spoke in your Plymouth church on the blessings of peace; if ever again I have that privilege I shall speak on the blessings of war. I never dreamed that men could be so noble. For three months I have slept on the stone; for three months before that in a tent; for six months I have not been in a bed; but I have never been so happy.

I have acquired the fine freedom of a dog, and like a dog, I wear a metal tag around my neck so that they may know to whom I belong when it happens that I can no longer speak. And never was a man engaged in a cause so noble. I have seen Belgium; I have seen a lamb torn by the wolf; I am on the side of the lamb. I know the explanations the wolf has to offer—they do not interest me.

I only wish that you were here with me at this battle for your own good; for right here at this Western front this war will be decided, just where all the great wars of history have always been decided. It is decided already, but it will take the enemy some time yet to find it out.—Chicago Herald.

Premier Greeted with Tumult of Cheers in Commons on Telling News.

FEAR OF SUBMARINE NOW AT AN END

Hostile Parliament Swayed From Purpose to Make Paris Speech Issue.

London, Nov. 19.—By the shrewdest political coup of his career, Premier Lloyd George today sent a thrill of jubilation through a partly hostile Parliament, before which he was on trial for his "brutally frank" Paris speech.

In the midst of an eloquent defense of the Interallied War Council he suddenly switched to the submarine question and announced triumphantly:

"Five U-boats were destroyed last Saturday alone. There is no longer any ground for fear of the submarine peril."

Joyous Tumult Breaks Out. Tumultuous cheering followed the second sentence.

The house of commons resounded for several minutes with an ovation such as has not been heard there since the fall of Baghdad. It was the gladdest news Britain has heard about the U-boat campaign since the birth of that menace.

The real subject of the debate was forgotten and the rejoicing of the whole house centralized itself automatically in one great acclamation of the announcer of the glad tidings.

Tense Hostility Felt. Up to that minute the atmosphere had been tense with the fear of hostility that has been long stored up and apparent; had found the hour ripe for the body blow.

Friends and foes of the creation of an interallied war council has mustered every available force of argument and influence to fight out a debate on the face of things Lloyd George had emerged victorious from the day's debate when the session adjourned, and his announcement of the little dealt the U-boat menace had not little changed the mood of the whole house from sullen skepticism to a conciliatory attitude open to conviction.

Declines to Retract. Lloyd George refused to retract one iota of his Paris speech. He defended his charges of "ineffable blunders," and sticks to his view that only unity of action, the field, among those who can prevent their repetition.

He revealed that "America would have preferred a council with even greater powers than those proposed."

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